# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 APRIL 1981

## Lebanon

Israeli Raids--IDF radio reported that Israeli planes raided Palestinian military targets in the Sidon, Tyre and An-Nabatiyah areas on 27 April. Beirut radio claimed that the Israeli planes attacked populated areas, and the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said 55 civilians were killed or wounded in the raids. Voice of Palestine also stated that the ground defenses of the joint forces shot down an Israeli plane, but Jerusalem radio said all the planes returned safely to base.

Southern Clashes--Maj Sa'd Haddad's Voice of Hope radio reported artillery exchanges in the south between Palestinian forces and Christian militia. Voice of Palestine said Palestinian rockets hit Israeli settlements. Jerusalem radio confirmed that Katyusha rockets fell in the Galilee panhandle on 27 and 28 April, saying they caused no casualties.

Beirut, Zahlah--Heavy artillery exchanges between eastern and western Beirut erupted during the afternoon, Beirut radio reported, but died down after a new cease-fire agreement was reached. Voice of Palestine accused the Phalangists of shelling western Beirut in conjunction with the Israeli raids in the south. Voice of Lebanon radio reported continued fighting in the mountains northwest of Zahlah, with battles around the peaks of the French redoubt. According to Voice of Palestine, leftist nationalist movement forces have gained control of the most strategic position of the French redoubt on Mount Sannin while Arab Deterrent Forces control the road leading to the mountain peak. Voice of Lebanon reported intensive Syrian shelling of the center of Zahlah on 28 April.

## Jordan

An Amman radio commentary said Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad resorted to an abusive campaign against Jordan in his 26 April speech to a Damascus peasants congress in order to divert attention from the Syrian regime's "new massacre" of the citizens of Hamah. The radio said large numbers of Hamah's inhabitants have been executed or arrested by Syrian special squads. Amman radio also reported that AD-DUSTUR also criticized Al-Asad's speech, contrasting the security and stability of life in Jordan with the torture, terrorism and killing of the Syrian regime.

## Libya-USSR

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi began talks in Moscow with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, Moscow radio reported, during which they discussed topical international problems. The radio said they agreed that the current tension in the Middle East is caused by Israeli aggression and U.S. expansionism, and they expressed the conviction that the repulsion of imperialism is an urgent task. According to Tripoli radio, at a Moscow dinner held in his honor Al-Qadhdhafi praised the Soviet Union's attempts to ease tension in international relations. He stressed that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front depends on its friends in the Soviet Union in confronting the "aggression" against the Arab world, and he added that the Soviet Union must give military and political support to the Arabs and make greater efforts on behalf of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. While expressing support for Soviet proposals concerning international peace, Al-Qadhdhafi also said the Soviet proposal for a conference on the Palestinian issue needs to be clarified and discussions should be held on ensuring the independence and neutrality of Afghanistan and on halting "all forms" of outside interference there. Stressing Libya's neutrality, Al-Qadhdhafi voiced the hope that Libya and the Soviet Union will develop their relations.

## Saudi Arabia

The West German news agency DPA reported that FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived in Riyadh for a 2-day visit. Riyadh radio later said he and his delegation began talks with

King Khalid ibn 'Abd Al-'Aziz, Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and other Saudi leaders. Citing the FRG Government spokesman, DPA reported that the question of possible German arms sales to Saudi Arabia was not mentioned during the talks.

## Iran

Tehran Demonstration--Supporters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq staged an unauthorized march in Tehran, Tehran radio reported, shouting slogans against the government and insulting officials. They were confronted by "committed Muslim people" who could not tolerate their insults, and when clashes seemed inevitable, revolution guards and security police began to fire into the air to disperse the crowd. Another Tehran radio report said that when asked to disperse, the marchers threw stones and bricks at revolution guards. The report added that tear gas was used in breaking up the crowd. According to AFP, 2 people were killed during the demonstration, in which 100,000 protested the "murder" of Mohajedin-e Khalq supporters.

Mahdavi-Kani on Disturbances--Questioned about the large number of recent clashes throughout Iran, Interior Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani told a Tehran radio correspondent that the groups responsible for the clashes are inciting them in an attempt to weaken the government. The government is in a difficult position, he added, because it does not want to treat citizens as they were treated by the former regime, but it cannot remain indifferent and let people fight each other in the name of liberty. There are legal ways to express opposition, he said, but those who commit offenses must be prosecuted. He concluded with a plea that those who stage demonstrations "at least get permission" so that those responsible will be identified and with a call to all citizens to put an end to confrontations "for the time being."

Leadership Dispute--In a letter to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, broadcast by Tehran radio, the three-man committee investigating differences among Iran's leaders asked Bani-Sadr why he has not yet signed and forwarded for implementation the Majlis resolution approving Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's appointment of supervisors for those ministries that do not yet have ministers. The radio also reported that the committee has asked Raja'i to explain why he had appointed deputy ministers to the Foreign Ministry before the Majlis passed and the president approved a resolution giving him supervisory powers over the Foreign Ministry. In his reply to the commission, an excerpt of which was broadcast by the radio, Bani-Sadr said that he is not obliged to sign and forward Majlis resolutions within a prescribed period of time. He added that he has not forwarded the resolution because he does not agree with or approve of it.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, reported that fierce fighting continued in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. It claimed that Iraqi aircraft bombed targets in that region as well as Nowsud and Ahvaz, returning safely to base. According to Tehran radio, exchanges of fire also continued in the Qasr-e Shirin and Gilan-e Gharb regions. It claimed that Iranian troops completely control the Bazi Deraz heights after 6 days of fighting in which 33 Iraqi tanks were destroyed. A Joint Staff communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, confirmed Iraqi air raids on Ahvaz and added that Iraqi planes bombed Gilan-e Gharb, Abadan and a village near Marivan. One Iraqi MiG was shot down over Gilan-e Gharb, it said.

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THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF SAWR REVOLUTION MARKED

Karmal Thanks Brezhnev, Tikhonov

LD271832 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev; Comrade N. Tikhonov, Moscow Kremlin.

Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council, the DRA Government, the Afghan people and myself, I express my deepest and most sincere gratitude for the good wishes and congratulations which you sent on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Sawr Revolution.

The victorious national democratic revolution accomplished by our country's working people under the leadership of their vanguard, the PDPA, has opened a new chapter in the socio-political history of the Afghan people. Our revolution, which is aimed at building a new society in our country, eliminating the remnants of feudalism, carrying out fundamental reforms in the interests of the working people of Afghanistan, developing the national economy and culture and ensuring a rise in the standard of living, is making steady progress in spite of the incessant intrigues of its enemies--imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction.

The PDPA, the Revolution Council and the DRA Government are pursuing and are resolved to further firmly pursue in the imternational arena the positive course of a peace-loving nonaligned state. We resolutely call for a political settlement to the situation which has taken shape around Afghanistan because of the aggression and open interference on the part of imperialism, hegemonism, reaction and their mercenaries--and for lasting peace and security in our region, in Asia and throughout the world.

In our righteous struggle we invariably feel the powerful revolutionary solidarity and all-round fraternal aid given to our party and all patriots of Afghanistan by the CPSU and the Soviet Union. This is again most convincingly seen from the qualitatively new relations which have taken shape between our countries since the Sawr Revolution. We again express to the Soviet people our most profound gratitude for the all-round aid and firm support for the cause of the Sawr Revolution, and in repelling the aggressive conspiracies and interference by imperialism and international reaction in our struggle to further strengthen and deepen and translate into daily life the lofty ideals and objectives of the national, democratic Sawr Revolution and the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people.

On behalf of the PDPA, the Revolution Council, the DRA Government, all toilers of our country and myself, I wish further successes to the great and brother Soviet people, to their proud vanguard, the CPSU and the Soviet Government, and personally to you, exteemed comrades, in the realization of the extensive and constructive program which was outlined at the 26th CPSU congress in the domestic and foreign policy sphere and in the struggle for complete peace, the relaxation of tension, disarmament and the maintainance of security and prosperity for all people of the world.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister.

## Foreign Ministry Reception

LD280956 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, took part tonight in a reception at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized by the DRA Revolution Council Presidium and the Government to mark the third anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution

Also attending the reception were members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and Presidium; members of the party Central Committee; members of the DRA Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers; high-ranking officers of the armed forces and high-ranking government officials; heads of diplomatic corps and the military attaches of friendly countries.

## Rafi' Speech

LD272334 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Speech by Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi' at the beginning of a military parade to mark the Sawr Revolution anniversary on 27 April in Kabul--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Esteemed Comrade, Babrak Karmal; esteemed members of the Politburo and the PDPA Central Committee; esteemed members of the DRA Revolution Council and Government; toilers of the DRA, officers, NCO's and courageous troops of the DRA Armed Forces; and dear foreign guests:

The great sociopolitical aid by the great land of the soviet's is playing an important role in the consolidation of the situation [word indistinct] of the country. In the last 60 years our friendship has been on an upward trend; and the Afghan people will never forget the USSR's timely fraternal aid, which was given during a difficult period when the (?survival) of our revolution was at stake.

The designs of the United States, Chinese hegemonism and the reaction of the region and their unholy front against the DRA have been foiled and defeated. The devilish plans of our enemies, who wanted to stifle the Sawr Revolution, have been thwarted. Internal and external reaction was unable to unleash a civil war in our country. The Sawr Revolution, with the backing of all peoples and progressive forces of the world and of our true and great friend, the USSR, has succeeded in defending its achievements. The military capability, spirit and morale of the heroic officers of our armed forces, which are the confident guarantor of the country's independence and territorial integrity, are increasing daily.

We are fully aware that the world situation is tense and complicated. Imperialism and international reaction, headed by the United States in collusion with the Chinese expansionists, continue to further exacerbate the international situation. They are continuing the ruthless war against the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world. Our free and toiling people comprehend the dangerous results of this policy of the enemies of peace and progress. Imperialism has unleashed an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution. U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries, China, Pakistan, Egypt and some other countries--these notorious international terrorists--still have not ceased their savage aggressive actions against our revolution, and in order to turn back the clock and reverse the current of the Afghan revolution these heretical forces train and arm counterrevolutionary bands and send them to our homeland.

The party's main task at present is to coordinate all national and progressive forces in order to eliminate the armed bands and the covert counterrevolutionary organizations. Comrade Babrak Karmal has said in this regard: Today the struggle against the counterrevolution is our prime duty.

All this helps to make us vigilant and obliges us to constantly improve our revolutionary awareness, strengthen our heroic armed forces, enhance and mobilize our military capability, and maintain the unity of the PDPA's ranks and the capability of the armed forces with the (?participation) of all progressive, national and democratic forces and all those who are interested in the people's interests, the destiny of the revolution and the glorious future of our country, against the savage activities of the enemies of revolution. Unity, [word indistinct] and loyalty to the aims of the Sawr Revolution are the main guarantees of the invincibility of the just and right struggle of our people. Our revolution is invincible and is successfully advancing. Long live the third anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, which opened a glorious path toward the building of a new life in Afghanistan! Long live the toiling Afghan people and their heroic armed forces, these guardians of the Sawr Revolution! Long live the friendship between Afghanistan and the USSR! Long live the PDPA!

AFP: Security Tight in Kabul

BK280431 Hong Kong AFP in English 0401 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Peshawar, Pakistan, 28 Apr (AFP)--The third anniversary of the Marxist coup in Afghanistan was celebrated under tight security in Kabul yesterday, following threats of demonstrations by anti-communist guerrillas, according to reports reaching this border town.

President Babrak Karmal participated in an officially organised rally which radio Kabul said was attended by 100,000 people including peasants, workers and students. Travellers arriving here from Kabul said a security cordon was thrown across the city. All roads leading to the parade ground were strictly guarded. The previous ceremony a year ago was stained by bloodshed.

The rebels had called for observing a day of mourning yesterday for those "martyrized" while protesting the Soviet military invasion last year. Leaflets called upon the shopkeepers to join the protest but the authorities had warned that strikers would be dealt with severely. In some cases, Afghan soldiers forced shops to open; business remained normal in Kabul. Travellers said there were partial strikes in other areas including the rebel strongholds of Jalalabad and Qandahar cities. Afghan and Soviet troops were seen guarding strategic points in Kabul where an atmosphere of fear prevailed. Travellers reported that vehicles were searched at several check points following rumours that arms were being smuggled into the capital. They said that gun shots were heard in Kabul the previous night.

Meanwhile, the official news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP) reported that the third anniversary was celebrated in an atmosphere of complete erosion of authority. Afghan ruler Babrak Karmal acknowledging mistrust and dissensions said on the eve of the anniversary that he wanted to purge "unreliable elements" from the ruling group.

DOST SPEAKS ON IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD270858 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] At the close of the foreign policy section of the radio newsreel, let us now recall the third anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, which is tomorrow. The normalization of life throughout Afghanistan continues successfully, although Afghanistan has had to counter external aggression by imperialism and at the same time consolidate party unity and strengthen the economic potential of the country.

Let us now hear what Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, had to say about his country's foreign policy during his recent visit to our country.

[Begin Dost recording in English, with superimposed Czech translation] I would like to say that Afghanistan favors international cooperation with all countries and pursues a policy of friendly relations and peaceful cooperation with its neighbors as well as all countries. As you know, we evidently have good relations with the Soviet Union. For more than 62 years the Soviet Union has given us friendly assistance. We greatly appreciate this assistance, especially now, because it has enabled us to preserve our revolution and its successes at a time of interference in our internal affairs.

As regards our relations with Pakistan and Iran, we want very much for these relations to be improved. Last May we issued a statement in the name of our republic in which we appealed to both Pakistan and Iran to tackle our mutual problems by peaceful means and through political negotiations. We are convinced that this step of ours was welcomed both by our friends and by the whole progressive world. We shall continue to direct all our efforts to achieve a dialogue with both Pakistan and Iran, to enable us to resolve our problems peacefully. As regards our other neighbor, India, I have to say that our relations are very friendly, and we would like to continue strengthening and expanding them further. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER DOST RETURNS FROM CSSR VISIT

LD262116 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and minister of foreign affairs, returned home today after completing a friendly official visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

He was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by Assistant Professor Gol Dad, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and minister of higher education of foreign affairs.

Interviewed by a BAKHTAR correspondent at the airport, the foreign minister said he regarded his visit to the CSSR as being useful in strengthening and consolidating the friendly and fraternal relations between the DRA and the CSSR. He also expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality he received during his visit.

INDIAN, BANGLADESH BORDER FORCES EXCHANGE FIRE

BK280636 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Three Bangladesh nationals have been injured in an attack on them by a group of Indian citizens in a paddy field well inside Bangladesh territory near (Kamalpur-Sana Masjid) border outpost. Bangladesh SANGBAD SANGSATHA quotes official sources in Rajshahi as saying that some 50 Indian nationals armed with arrows and spears entered into Bangladesh territory on Sunday to harvest paddy and steal cattle. The Indian attackers were given support by BSF [Indian Border Security Force] personnel. The sources add that BDR [Bangladesh Rifle] personnal, who were on patrol duty, chased the Indian nationals who retaliated with deadly weapons. The Indian Border Security men also opened fire on the BDR personnel which compelled them to return the fire. The BDR sector commander of Rajshahi has already lodged a strong protest with his Indian counterpart on the incident.

ZIAUR RAHMAN VISIT TO IRAN, IRAQ DELAYED

OW252023 Hong Kong AFP in English 1902 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Dacca, 25 Apr (AFP)--Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman's proposed visit to the capitals of warring Iran and Iraq as a special representative of the nine-man Islamic peace mission could not take place because of delay in receiving replies from Baghdad and Tehran, Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq said here today.

Prof Haq told newsmen on return with President Zia from Fes that during the Al-Quds committee meeting, Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who is chairman of Islamic peace mission on Gulf war, had requested the Bangladesh leader to visit Tehran and Baghdad on behalf of the mission to get reaction of the two countries on mission's peace proposals.

President Zia who is also a member of peace mission had agreed to the request, Prof Haq said, adding both the countries had also agreed to receive him.

He noted, however, that due to delay in receiving the formal replies owing to communications problem, the visit scheduled for April 28 could not take place. He said after examining the replies, a new date would be fixed for the president's visit next month.

The peace mission formed by Islamic summit in Mecca last January to end the Iran-Iraq war already visited Tehran and Baghdad on a number of times, the latest being last month, to pursue them in vain so far to stop the seven-month-old fighting. So far neither responded.

GANDHI: ARMS SUPPLIES TO PAKISTAN MIGHT LEAD TO WAR

BK271630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said India is not trying to compete with Pakistan in an arms race. Addressing the members of a parliamentary consultative committee attached to the departments of atomic energy, space and science and technology, she said we have never complained as to why Pakistan is being armed. Our only concern is that such arms supply is creating a situation which is drifting toward a war. She cautioned the people to be prepared to face any challenge.

In an [word indistinct], reference was made by members to reports that Pakistan may go in for a nuclear explosion any time between July this year and September next year. It was also reported that Pakistan has a capability of producing 20 to 25 kg of plutonium and about 28 kg of enriched uranium per year. [Hong Kong AFP in English at 0709 GMT on 28 April in a similar report adds the following at this juncture: "The members of Parliament were also informed of reports that Pakistan had built a second reprocessing plant capable of producing 20 to 25 kg of plutonium every year. On Pakistan's capability in centrifuges, needed to separate the vital uranium to be used in nuclear devices, the members were told that Pakistan had built two plants--one a pilot plant and the other having a medium capacity. Together, the two plants could produce about 25 to 28 kg of high-enriched uranium, the paper said. Meanwhile, Indian officials declined to confirm or deny Washington reports that India was making preparations in the Thar Desert for burial of a nuclear warhead for an underground test. The area of Pokharan, in the Thar Desert, was the site for India's first peaceful nuclear test explosion in May 1974."]

The members were also informed that a tough stand over the fuel agreement with the United States will create unnecessary problems, however, there is no question of deciding as to whom the spent fuel belongs.

About the exploitation of the polymetallic modules in the seabed, the members were informed that an oceanographic research vessel is being obtained from the Federal Republic of Germany by the end of next year.

ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE GANDHI'S PLANE CONDEMNED

Minister Discloses Attempt

BK271559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] A shocked Lok Sabha was told this evening of an attempt to sabotage an Air India Boeing which was scheduled to take the prime minister on her foreign tour early next month. Interrupting its normal proceedings, Home Minister Zail Singh told the house that the attempt was obviously aimed at the life of the prime minister as the defects deliberately caused to the aircraft could have resulted in its crash. He said that Air India has launched a formal complaint with the CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation] and the investigations are underway.

Representatives of all political parties present in the house strongly condemned this dastardly action and demanded utmost security arrangements for the prime minister both inside the country and outside. On behalf of Congress-I members, Parliamentary Affairs Minister Bhihma Narain Singh deplored the attempt.

All of them said that Mrs Gandhi is not only our prime minister but one of the most outstanding leaders. Mrs Gandhi is to visit Switzerland and some other countries from the 5th of next month. The Boeing earmarked for her had major defects in its four cable systems as revealed in a thorough checkup by experts on the 20th. The defects were in the nature of intentional cuts made in a way to preclude detection in the ordinary course.

Parliament Condemns Sabotage

BK280903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The attempted sabotage of the Air India Boeing which was to carry the prime minister figured in both houses of Parliament today. In the Rajya Sabha Chairman Hidayatullah led the members in the unanimous condemnation of the sabotage attempt. He said the prime minister belongs to the country and the people and all possible security measures should be taken to ensure her safety. Leader of the House Pranab Mukherjee noted with gratification that despite differences of political opinion parties have in one voice condemned this act. He agreed with members that vigilance and security for the prime minister should be strengthened. He regretted that the cult of violence is gaining prestige and it is absolutely essential to create climate against this.

In the Lok Sabha members from both the sides demanded a discussion on the subject. Speaker Bal Ram Khakad observed that it is a serious matter, but by the grace of God no harm came to the prime minister. He disallowed the opposition adjournment motions, but said that he is considering a calling attention notice. This issue, however, should come through the Business Advisory Committee, he added.

Congress-I Urges Tighter Security

BK280746 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Congress-I Parliamentary Party has condemned the dastardly act of sabotage of an Air India Boeing which was scheduled to take Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi on a foreign tour early next month. In a resolution in New Delhi today, the party expressed shock at the incident and said had it not been detected it would have spelled sheer disaster for the nation. The resolution says according to the report of the high-powered team of officials it was a sinisterly devised and skillfully executed act of sabotage. This proves that there is a hand behind the insiduous act.

The party says the forces working to weaken the country's political system have repeatedly made attempts on the life of Mrs Gandhi. Such forces have to be identified, exposed and eradicated. The party called upon the government to tighten the security measures to protect the life of the prime minister. It also called upon the people to be vigilant and stand united against the forces which are out to disrupt our political structure.

STATE ASSEMBLYMAN KILLED IN NAGALAND AMBUSH

BK271333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] In Nagaland, Congress-I member of the State Assembly (Niklo Konyak) and two others were killed in an ambush by some unidentified gunmen in Mon district this morning. According to official sources, the vehicle in which they were traveling, was ambushed by the insurgents when they were proceeding from (Changlangsu) to (Tulu). State Chief Minister Jasokie has condemned the dastardly act of violence and described it as gruesome. Investigations are in progress.

HIGH-LEVEL SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK271107 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and First Deputy Defense Minister Marshal N.V. Ogarkov arrived in New Delhi today on a 4-day official visit. He is leading a high-level Soviet military delegation. He was received at the airport by Chief of Army Staff Gen O.P. Malhotra. Soon after his arrival Marshal Ogarkov had discussions with Gen Malhotra.

AMIR OF BAHRAIN IN INDIA FOR WEEK-LONG VISIT

Airport Welcome

BK271330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah was given a warm welcome when he arrived in New Delhi today on a week's visit to India. He was received at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and other leaders.

In a statement, the amir praised the effective and influential role of India as a leader of the Nonaligned Movement. He said that his visit is particularly important in the context of the current international situation. He expressed confidence that his talks with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi will produce positive results for the people of India and Bahrain and promote consolidation of bilateral links and cooperation.

Banquet With Reddy

BK280337 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] India and Bahrain have said that the situation in west Asia poses a grave threat to world peace. This was stated by President Sanjiva Reddy and visiting Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah at a banquet hosted by Mr Reddy in honor of the shaykh in New Delhi last night.

The two leaders stressed the need for an immediate solution to the west Asian problem and said that only the policy of non-alignment could guarantee peace and security in the world. President Sanjiva Reddy said the establishment of an independent Palestine state and vacation of Israeli occupation from the Arab territory will ensure peace in the region. Both the leaders expressed the hope that the Iran and Iraq conflict will end soon and said if this conflict continues it would weaken both the nations.

Mr Reddy said India is also perturbed over the increasing presence of the great powers in the Indian Ocean and said that the speedy implementation of the UN declaration to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and bring about peace and tranquillity is vital for the economic development of the region. President Reddy assured the amir that India is ready to share her technology and expertise for development of Bahrain.

The amir of Bahrain thanked India for its stand on the west Asia situation and for consistent support for the Palestinian cause. He said both the countries have similar views on major international problems and on matters on mutual interest. The amir expressed the hope that there will be greater cooperation between the two countries in future and praised the Indian community for their contribution in the development of Bahrain.

## Talks With Gandhi

JN280910 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Apr (GNA)--Official talks were held here this morning between the Bahraini side headed by His Highness the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and the Indian side headed by Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

GNA has learned that the talks dealt with current developments in the Gulf area and the Arab world, issues of interest to the Nonaligned Movement and Arab and international issues, especially the Middle East question and the situation in Afghanistan.

The talks also dealt with adequate means to keep the Indian Ocean area outside the world power struggle, issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations between the two countries and means of strengthening and developing them.

It has been learned that His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah addressed an invitation to Mrs Indira Gandhi to visit Bahrain. Mrs Gandhi has accepted the invitation and a date for the visit will be fixed later.

## ALL INDIA COMMUNIST PARTY ON DANGE EXPULSION

BK261259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] A document issued by the All India Communist Party has alleged that Dange has been expelled from the Communist Party of India [CPI] not because of indiscipline but because of what it called a package deal between the CPI and the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M].

The document says that the package deal includes expulsion of Dange from the CPI so that the rank and file of the CPI can come over to the CPI-M.

## INDIA TO BE FIRST FOREIGN BUYER OF MIRAGE-2000

WA281330 Lahore PAKISTAN TIMES 11 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] Paris, 10 Apr--India will be the first foreign customer for the French-built Mirage-2000 jet fighter and is expected to order 150 of them in the near future, Marcel Dassault, the aircraft's builder, said today.

Mr Dassault, who founded the Avions Marcel Dassault Breguet Aviation Company said that problems with the plane's highly sophisticated radar system which had delayed the delivery of the plane to the French Air Force have now been solved.

QATAR AR-RAYAH INTERVIEWS AGHA SHAHI ON GULF, U.S.

JN271507 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1205 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Doha, 27 Apr (GNA)--Pakistan has stressed its rejection of participating in any official or secret preparations with the United States for the protection of the Gulf area.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has stated that Pakistan will not allow the United States to establish military bases on its territory and that any cooperation between the two countries must be in harmony with the role Pakistan assumes within the framework of the group of Islamic countries and the Nonaligned Movement. In an interview with the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH today, Agha Shahi said that the Gulf countries alone and not the big powers are responsible for the protection of the Gulf.

The Pakistani foreign minister denied that the U.S. Government had given any categorical assurances concerning the conditions under which it will provide loans to Pakistan. The Pakistani minister was referring to the refusal of the United States to grant Pakistan loans and assistance under the same conditions as those given by the Soviet Union to India. The Pakistani minister explained that during his last visit to the United States he did not ask for military assistance but for economic assistance and loans to purchase equipment. He had asked that the loans have satisfactory and preferential conditions similar to the conditions Moscow has given to India.

The Pakistani minister mentioned that during his visit he had stressed to U.S. officials the commitment of his country to the Pakistani-U.S. friendship treaty and that he did not ask for any amendments or additions to be made to the treaty. The Pakistani foreign minister was commenting on reports that Pakistan will seek to have the United States expand the treaty so as to include quick U.S. military assistance to Pakistan not only against any Soviet aggression, but also in case of a military confrontation between Pakistan and India.

The Pakistani foreign minister ruled out the possibility of a Soviet aggression against Pakistan but mentioned that there are indirect threats, the nature of which he did not define.

Agha Shahi stressed that his country will not allow itself to become the main source for the flow of arms to the Afghan mujahidin. He, however, expressed his country's full support for the right of these mujahidin to struggle for freedom.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Agha Shahi said he believes that the peace plan put forth by the Islamic good offices committee for the settlement of the dispute is a just, balanced and realistic plan. He warned that the prolongation of the dispute will lead to general disturbances in the entire region.

DAWN: SHAHI TALKS IN U.S. END ON 'HAPPY NOTE'

BK280547 Karachi DAWN in English 24 Apr 81 p 17

[Editorial: "New Turn in U.S.-Pakistan Relations"]

[Text] Mr Agha Shahi's talks in Washington to work out a "new and durable" basis for the relationship between Pakistan and the United States are said to have ended on a happy note.

A wide-ranging review of Pakistan-American relations was long overdue, especially since these relations had deteriorated considerably in the last few years on account of Washington's strong objections to Islamabad's nuclear programme. The nuclear issue had tended to cloud the more fundamental geostrategic and political compulsions the two countries have for establishing a cooperative relationship. It is a healthy development that Pakistan and the U.S. have now decided to review their ties in the light of vital political considerations. The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the response of the two countries to this development have been a major factor in underlining their common perceptions in international affairs and their basic need to formulate parallel policies, but it is obvious that coming more than a year after the Soviet Union intervened in Kabul, the Pakistan-American move has been motivated by the induction into office of the Reagan administration with its commitment to establish the credibility of American power in countering Soviet intervention. As such, the assertion by the U.S. Government that it strongly supports the independence of Pakistan today carries more weight than it did earlier.

As Mr Alexander Haig has pointed out, the move to improve relations between the two countries centres round the provision of economic assistance and military sales on credit terms to Pakistan. This would not only strengthen Islamabad's hands in its move to build up its security and defence capability in the hostile geopolitical environment in which it finds itself, American aid at this juncture would also help to establish the credibility of the United States' assertion that it desires to mend its fences with Pakistan. The aid package being offered is reported to be spread over a five-year period, but it will be idle to speculate on this aspect of the matter. It is possible that the terms and quantum of the aid package may not be known until the expected second round of talks has been held. The important thing is that the Pakistan side has gained the impression of a qualitative change having taken place in the American attitude towards this country. One of the positive indications of this change is the reported willingness of the new administration to get round the Symington amendment.

The new and durable relationship being evolved carries special importance for Pakistan. Unlike the relationship of the fifties when Pakistan was closely allied with the U.S. and as the junior partner was deeply involved in the cold war, the present relationship is to be characterised by sovereign equality. It has been made amply clear in the first place that no strings are to be attached to any military aid Pakistan receives from Washington. In other words, the equipment is to be paid for and Pakistan is not to offer any bases or enter into military arrangements with the U.S. as a quid pro quo. Secondly, the new ties are not to conflict with Islamabad's membership of the Islamic Conference and the Nonaligned Movement. In view of these assurances from both sides it can be safely assumed that Pakistan's ties with the U.S. will not compromise the former's independent and nonaligned foreign policy or its Islamic credentials. Given Pakistan's difficult geopolitical situation and the need for it to retain its freedom of action, the new relationship cannot possibly entail this country's acceptance of the wider commitment Mr Haig's concept of strategic consensus involves. Any relationship that is worked out should not only respect the spirit and principles of nonalignment and the causes the Islamic Conference espouses but should avoid a position of dependence. A new economic and security relationship with the United States will be a blessing if, as is hoped, it enhances our security and strengthens our national independence.

ISHAQ KHAN DENIES PAKISTANI NUCLEAR TEST PLANNED

OW230841 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, April 28, KYODO--Visiting Pakistani Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan denied here Tuesday a recent news report that Pakistan was planning to carry out its first nuclear test in the near future.

Khan told a press conference that nuclear development for peaceful purposes was important to his nation which he stressed is short in natural resources, but said Pakistan had no intention of developing nuclear weapons or taking part in the nuclear arms race.

Concerning another report that Libya was helping Pakistan in nuclear development, Khan said Pakistan had received such assistance neither from any Middle East nations, including Libya, nor from any Islamic nations.

ZIAUL HAQ ON CONSTITUTION OF FEDERAL COUNCIL

BK251631 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Talking informally to newsmen in Rawalpindi today the president said that the provincial ministers will also be included in the selection of members of the Federal Council. He said that the number of women members in the Federal Council will be around (?20).

FALLAHI ON 25 APR MEETING WITH KHOMEYNI, OFFENSIVE

LD251502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, this morning Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Mostafa Chamran, the imam's representatives at the Supreme Defense Council, had separate meetings with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the same report, Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Brigadier General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces; Colonel Fakuri, commander of the air force; Colonel Dasgerdi, chief of police; and Colonel Najafdari, acting chief of the gendarmerie, were received in audience by and had talks with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning.

At the conclusion of this audience the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran gave an interview to the Central News Bureau correspondent to which we now draw your attention:

[Begin recording] [Question] Would you be so good as to tell us what issues were raised and what guidelines were graciously given by Imam Khomeyni during the audience?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The audience with the imam was held in accordance with the program--customarily once every 15 days. During this audience I begged to give him a general report on the overall situation. Once again, God be praised for the superiority of the navy's fighting power which is capable of controlling all traffic lanes, all the entry and exit lanes in the Persian Gulf, and also for the power of the navy which is capable, in a relative manner approximating the absolute--of course, the absolute never exists--of defending Iran's skies--what I mean is the air force--and which is still capable of threatening targets outside our borders, no matter how far, no matter with what quality they may be endowed, of hitting and destroying them; and also for the superiority of the ground forces, in view of the promise which has repeatedly been made to the Iranian nation that the fighting power of the ground forces will soon exceed the limits of our country's defense and acquire an offensive might.

In the face of this might the Iraqi Army is being pushed back daily. I begged to inform the imam of these issues and, in connection with the sincere and genuine cooperation and coordination which exists among all the fighting forces, particularly between the ground forces on land, our guard brothers, the gendarmerie forces, the tribal mobilization forces and other popular forces which are locked in battle in the operation zones, I expressed to the imam the appreciation of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran for all this cooperation; and, of course this cooperation was repeatedly emphasized by the imam.

This time, too, he graciously said: Islam is yours. Iran belongs to you all. The imam was very pleased with this sincere cooperation and with the results obtained concomitantly in all areas, particularly in the Kermanshah region. This pleased him.

[Question] May I request his excellency the colonel, the minister of defense, to be good enough to say a few words about the recent developments on the western and southern fronts?

[Answer] Permit me to say in this connection that in the general area of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb, from Sumar to Naftshahr, we have had remarkable successes. The 3-day operations involved ground operations with the cooperation of the air force, the Airborne Division, the ground forces, the guards corps, the gendarmerie, the tribal mobilization and other popular forces.

An extremely sensible formation, an extremely organized formation, wisely coordinated, with the minimum of casualties, with the minimum of losses, in my opinion, inflicted the maximum casualties and losses on the Iraqi Army.

The Iraqi prisoners demonstrate the truth of my humble remarks. Some 400 of these have been evacuated. A large number of these prisoners who were wounded died during their evacuation. And I can say that the number of Iraqi dead was something in the region of 800 servicemen. Since their dead are scattered in the immediate area of the clashes and both sides are firing on the area of the dead bodies it is difficult to give accurate figures of the dead and their evacuation or burial is a problem. I wish to say with candor that we did not lose a single tank, not one tank, during the operations in Bazi Deraz. I merely wish to say that only yesterday our boys knocked out 14 tanks. Our infantrymen--the boys from the guards corps, the ground forces, the Airborne Division--are hitting the tanks, most of which are being knocked out by the Airborne Division.

We have massive superiority on the ground in the general area of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb. I would like to add that in other regions, too, the offensive which the Iraqis believed they would launch from 4 April to 22 May 1981 as the final and ultimate offensive, which would finish the job once and for all, is more akin to Saddam's early remarks when he used to say: We will have a 3-day military picnic in Iran. Today, too, he came along for the final offensive. He collected arms and ammunition from the satellite countries--and in my opinion, from the unlawful partners of the United States--and was ready for this final offensive. This final offensive in the Kermanshah and Gilan-e Gharb region met with ignominious defeat and the same goes for other regions. And today, if the situation continues as it has so far, may I confidently assure the Iranian nation that this Iraqi Army, with its shaky faith, with the oppression standing behind it, will no longer be able to commit aggression against our lands and make headway. Undoubtedly, wherever it tries to launch an offensive in other regions it will face a fate similar to that which it had in the Gilan-e Gharb region. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES RAFSANJANI, OTHERS 27 APR

GF271136 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received separately this morning Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani and the imam's representative in the Ministry of Islamic Guidance, (Hadi Shahi). Both officials had talks with the leader of the nation on various affairs of the country.

Also this morning, Imam Khomeyni received the members of the Mazandaran Province Islamic society of teachers and workers and employees of the aviation and helicopter maintenance corporation.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES MEMBERS OF ISLAMIC SOCIETIES

LD271422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to members of various Islamic societies at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran on 27 April--recorded, duration 31 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This revolution had and still has many positive characteristics, because this revolution originated from the nation itself. It was not like any other revolution in that other revolutions do not come directly from the nation. Rather, sometimes revolution is staged by a party in power and sometimes a government stages a revolution against another government in order to topple it.

The Iranian revolution is not like any coup d'etat or any other revolution in the world. This was a revolution with its own particular characteristics. It is a revolution originating from the nation itself, with shouts of God is great and the Islamic Republic.

These two characteristics, the fact that the nation itself was present at the scene and that the path was one and the same, an Islamic path, these two characteristics defeated those satanic powers in Iran which led all other powers. But the nation was not to leave the scene after the revolution, to give its place to a special group to come and rule the country. The nation itself was and is present everywhere, in all organizations, and all aspects of the revolution have come from the nation itself. These Islamic societies which are formed all over the country, everywhere, did not come about according to a plan. Nobody said: Let us form Islamic societies. The nation itself formed these Islamic societies.

These Islamic societies which were formed all over the country were formed suddenly and boiled out of the nation itself; revolution committees, guards, the reconstruction crusade and all these forces which are active in Iran, they all came to be because they consider the country their own. It is not like the former regime when people thought: why should we bother to work? Why should we work for America? They are plundering our wealth; they have advisers in all departments and are plunderers. Why should we work when foreigners and strangers take all the profits? Therefore, the people were either indifferent or else they would create obstacles for the suppressive governments. But now, the situation is different. You see that the government is from the nation and [words indistinct] the ministers of this government and records of their past life show that none of them resemble in any way any of the officials of the Satan's time. They are faces from the nation itself and from the masses of the people.

Consider the president of our country: He is the son of Bani-Sadr from Hamadan, a clergyman from Hamadan. Even now he is not one for appearances, and he is from the people. The prime minister, too, suffered so much under the former regime and is one of the people. Other government officials are the same. Today, we cannot separate the government from the nation. The nation has chosen people from among itself to rule the country.

Just as the guards found it necessary to guard and protect the country, you found it necessary to maintain Islamic principles and you therefore concentrated your efforts on this purpose. But all the Islamic societies all over the country should know that in these Islamic societies there are people who are enemies. They come among you as friends and then try to corrupt your Islamic societies. You should be careful and check those who want to join your societies and thus become active. Find out what their lives were like before the revolution. They might be former members of SAVAK who now have a gun, have grown a beard and intend to fool you. Find out what they did before, what families they come from, what education they received and where.

You who are members of Islamic societies of teachers should guide the teachers in their methods. Those of you who are members of Islamic societies in the army should guide and publicize your cause but you should not interfere in military affairs. I assure you all and the nation of Iran that as long as you follow Islam, and as long as you are present on the scene, as you are now, now that this war has been imposed on Iran, we see that the people are present on the war scene and serve behind the frontlines, they serve the combatants sincerely and with all their might. [sentence as heard] They enjoy high morale and by the grace of God, during the past few days, they have gained important victories.

You who serve behind the frontline should be careful and boost the morale of the military personnel, the guards and all the combatants--be they from the reconstruction crusade or from the masses of the people. You should be present and express your support for the armed forces as you have so far. You should cooperate, just as you have so far, to end this war.

I pray to God to grant you success; be loyal to Islam. Peace and God's benediction be upon you.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN

LD272110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Mr Khosrowshahi, the imam's representative at the Ministry of Islamic Guidance, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. After the meeting he told the PARS correspondent: I have been appointed ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Vatican. For this reason I met with the nation's imam and I was given the imam's directives for the conduct of the Islamic tasks in the new mission and benefited from them.

RAJA'I CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD271228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the Council of Ministers met under Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i at 0600 today. At this session, which began with a recitation from the Koran, the general secretary of the national administrative and employment organization reported on employment problems and it was decided that, with the cooperation of financial and administrative deputies of ministries, steps should be taken as soon as possible to meet the shortcomings and problems with regard to administrative and employment issues. Then, a report on matters approved by the services commission and the financial and economic commission of the Council of Ministers was discussed and reviewed, and several matters were resolved.

In view of the fact that the country's budget is being examined in the Islamic Majlis, the session approved the payment of a loan of 5 billion rials from the account of the prime minister's office to the Ministry of Roads and Transport to meet that ministry's expenses.

Then, Defense Minister Colonel Fakuri briefed the Council of Ministers on the latest news from the war fronts and the victories gained by our country's combatants.

The minister of mining and industries described the methods of operation adopted by companies and factories which need to import spare parts from abroad. The Iran national factory's recent deal was discussed and analyzed, and it was decided that the officials in charge of the factory should report to the people on the situation. This session of the Council of Ministers ended at 0930.

LEFTISTS CLASH WITH CITIZENS, GUARDS IN TEHRAN

Seven Arrested

LD271922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Statement by the Central Islamic Revolution Committee on 27 April clash in Tehran]

[Text] In His exalted name. On the basis of reports received, we have learned that a group announced that a rally would be held today and that a march was planned for 1500.

In this connection, brother guards of the committees were positioned at various points and they repeatedly asked the marchers not to cause a disturbance and to end the rally. The marchers threw stones and bricks in reply, forcing the guards to fire warning shots and tear gas. The clash continued until 1930.

At the time of this report, seven people have been arrested.

Groups Dispersed

LD271914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Following the recent victories scored by Islam's combatants, which are an indication that Saddam's useless regime is on the verge of death, the imperialist plot has once again emerged, but in a new form.

This time, the issue has emerged through the fanning of internal disorders. With the wishful thought of weakening the morale of Islam's combatants, thus saving Saddam from inevitable downfall, groups have disrupted a gathering.

This time, the little protege groups, which have thus far shown that their actions have been solely directed toward U.S. ends, at a time coinciding with the climax of Islam's triumph against blasphemy and when Islam's soldiers are, with their dedication, striving toward prosperity in order to promote Islam, have tried to realize their dirty aims by creating constant clashes in cities such as Qa'n Shahr, Shahr Kord, Borujerd, (?Kerman) and other cities. These clashes have resulted in a large number of our compatriots being either killed or injured.

Following this conspiracy, Tehran today also witnessed clashes between the supporters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and their little group of associates and the people.

At 1700 today, a group supporting the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq organization assembled in Palestine Square, without giving prior notification and in disregard of the Interior Ministry's declaration prohibiting demonstrations and meetings, and began chanting slogans. Later, as part of their program, they marched toward Ayatollah Taleqani's house along Ayatollah Taleqani Street. In the course of their march they chanted slogans aimed at weakening the organs and insulting to the country's officials.

It did not take long before they were confronted by people who were returning from work; the committed Muslim people, who could not tolerate these slogans, also began to chant slogans such as God Saves the Guards and army personnel, The party of God is the only party, on the Instructions of Khomeyni the party of God will not get involved, You hypocrites: If you dare, go to the front, Death to America and Death to the Soviet Union.

At this time, when fierce clashes seemed inevitable, revolution guards and the state police were ordered to act by the Interior Ministry and in order to disperse the crowd they began to shoot in the air. As the numbers of the crowd increased, supporters of the organization, feeling the net tightening around them, marched toward South Bahar Street. Both sides continued chanting slogans.

Finally, supporters of the mojahedin organization, seeing the anger of the people, became silent. At the time of this report they were gradually dispersing while setting fire to cardboard boxes and tires.

This incident was ended by the action of the police and the guards and with the people's cooperation.

## Security Council Discusses Clashes

LD272307 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the country's Security Council held a session at 2100 tonight chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. Tehran's recent clashes were discussed and some decisions were made at the meeting, which was also attended by Public Prosecutor General Musavi Arbdabili and Revolution Prosecutor General 'Ali Qoddusi.

## Interior Minister on Clashes

LD280644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Apr 81

[27 April interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, minister of the interior--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Mahdavi-Kani: Recently a large number of incidents have taken place in towns and cities. What steps have been taken to prevent these incidents, which have so far led to some losses?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I am obliged to give a detailed account of these disturbances. Of course, this account would require more time; in my opinion, it should be discussed in a lengthy session. However, I would like to say in the time that we have that the clash between these groups and the government is unhealthy, in my opinion. We have always condemned interference by irresponsible individuals; I especially have maintained the utmost neutrality since the beginning of the revolution and have so far as possible opposed this [as heard].

The question which is being asked is whether this confrontation with the lawful government is similar to the confrontation we had with the previous regime before the revolution. The previous regime was an illegal one; the deputies were not the true representatives of the people, nor was the government a legal government. Its organizations were not lawful ones. But now the regime is the regime of the Islamic Republic. People voted for it. People voted for the Majlis and the supreme leader and final arbiter [velayat-e faqih]. Therefore, if there is anyone who has a point to raise, a constructive ciriticism, nobody will oppose him.

But the clashes which have taken place recently--according to reports we have received, these groups are trying deliberately to create these clashes just as we used to make the 40-40 [a religious ceremony held 40 days after a death]. Before the revolution clashes between the security forces and the people often led to deaths, which we commemorated on the 40th day. New deaths were often the outcome of the 40th-day ceremony, from one 40 to the next, we had marches and demonstrations. We used to oppose the government, trying to put the regime's back up and weaken and eventually eliminate it. These groups are doing the same thing. They arrange a clash; a shot comes from the corner. It is from neither the committee nor the guards, but the final judgment is that the committee and the guards are responsible. Then there is a funeral. During one of them, for example in Qa'em Shahr, the governor told them: You may hold the funeral, but do not go near the city center, because a clash could occur; go around the city to the cemetery. But, according to reports, they changed direction and went to the city and toward the governorate. A clash occurred and one person was killed. The governor asked the groups to come and hold talks at the governorate so that the problems could be resolved. But all but one of the groups did not go. They went instead to another part of the city where they created another disturbance. In (Shar-e Kord), the day before yesterday, they attacked the party headquarters.

Their rally should have been held by permission, [word indistinct]. There was another clash there; a number of people were injured, one of whom is in critical condition.

In Tehran today groups with various names staged a march. They assembled this afternoon without having previously informed the Interior Ministry or obtained permission. We warned them: Why are you staging a rally? They answered: For the martyrs of such and such a place. If the objective of the assembly is to hold a funeral and to march down the streets, it would be uncontrollable. [Words indistinct] from what I gather, as the person responsible for the country's security and one whom the majority of people probably consider impartial, now that our soldiers and other militarymen have achieved victories on the fronts, certain agents are secretly disturbing the situation at home. As a result, our borders and fronts could be weakened, and we would not be able to carry out our aims. Of course, many of these youths who do these things may have no ill intentions; they are young, and perhaps they think that they are fighting. [words indistinct]

These incidents throughout Iran are interlinked: There is a link between the incident in (Shar-e Kord) and the one in Qa'em Shahr. [word indistinct]

Against such a background, the government is puzzled about what to do. On the one hand we do not want to treat our people the way they were treated by the previous regime. We do not wish to repeat what this nation has experienced in history, because this is our nation. We do not wish to govern our people with guns. [Words indistinct] of course, there has been some misconduct today, which I have always condemned. Today I heard that some under the name of the Hezbollah Party were planning to attack the group which [words indistinct], but I immediately ordered that they be stopped. Belicve me, this is so. A few nights ago I was informed, and (?ordered that they be stopped under the name of the hezbollah). But what we say is this: If those who are against the government choose to express their opposition in the lawful and logical way, well, there are legal institutions in the country; the imam, too, has said that each of these institutions must retain its rights. Anyone who commits an offense must be tried according to the regulations which have been promulgated.

However, when the opposition's confrontation with the government and the institutions is not a legal confrontation but a destructive one, they tell us the Interior Ministry should issue permission for a march. This is ignoring freedom, they say. [Words indistinct] but they do not realize that at this delicate stage in which many hands are active which intend to disrupt the country, they cannot expect us to remain indifferent and let the people fight with each other and call this liberty. Can anyone believe in a country which has just staged a revolution? In fact, in any country which is at war, no such demonstrations and activities would be permitted at all, because the enemy would definitely take advantage of the situation.

What we ask is this: At least get permission so that those responsible are identified [words indistinct]. Come forward and tell us what you have to say. There might be certain shortcomings--shortcomings which everyone accepts--but that is not the question. The question is destruction and the elimination of the government [words indistinct].

Therefore, I expect and request parents, youths and my sisters and brothers to put aside for the time being these confrontations, if they are really concerned about this revolution, this land and this country. As Brother Bani-Sadr has said, the government has asked you to hold discussions, to talks and sit together [words indistinct] instead of pouring into the streets [words indistinct]. People ask why in the previous regime you [passage indistinct].

Committee on Cause of Disputes

LD280828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] PARS reports that following last night's meeting of the three-man committee for resolving disputes [between the country's top leadership], committee spokesman Mohammad Yazdi spoke about the topics discussed at the meeting. He said: At the meeting tonight samples of the National Front newspaper and certain remarks by Mr 'Ali Asgar Hajj Seyyed-Javadi and Mr Karim Sanjabi were discussed. A letter was sent to the office of the public prosecutor to take legal action in this matter.

Another topic discussed concerned street clashes. The clash which took place yesterday afternoon was brought to the attention of the interior minister, and, naturally, some discussions were held at the meeting regarding the causes of these clashes. The committee came to the conclusion that the disputes that exist at the top levels could be one of the important factors contributing to these clashes. Efforts to resolve these disputes are even more necessary now but these clashes cannot be remedied before there is a fundamental resolution of these disputes. Of course, from our standpoint another reason for these clashes lies in the successes of Islam's crusaders and our armed forces on the battlefronts. At a time when we have made conspicuous progress on the war fronts the enemy wants to create incidents in the country, and, by causing such clashes, the enemy thinks it can change the course of the revolution. In this context, we know that all the country's officials--from the esteemed president, Mr Bani-Sadr, personally, to the head of the government and other judicial and executive officials--are dutybound to act decisively to prevent and eliminate these conflicts and domestic clashes created by known hypocrites.

THREE-MAN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES VARIOUS TOPICS

LD270844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] The three-man mediation committee resumed its deliberations during a session it held this afternoon. Later, the committee's spokesman, Mr Yazdi, briefed the Central News Bureau on the topics the committee reviewed during its meeting today. Mr Yazdi said that the committee discussed aspects of the two interviews which President Bani-Sadr had granted to two foreign weeklies, and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's letter to the committee, in which he complained of the delay in handling the legislation approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The committee wrote to the president concerning the issue, stating that in accordance with article 123 of the Constitution, the president is obligated to sign and to communicate to government officials, after the various legal procedures have been completed, all the bills approved by the Majlis and the results of referenda. Therefore, the commission asked the president about the delay in signing the legislation which had been sent to him.

The spokesman also said that during its meeting today, the commission also reviewed the work of the press, including the action by ENQELAB-E ESLAMI in reprinting part of a MIZAN editorial.

The commission also discussed letters which contain insults and defamatory remarks concerning government officials and which aim at weakening the judiciary. The public prosecutor has also lodged a complaint in this connection.

Cites Correspondence

LD272017 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] According to a report, the three-man committee in charge of resolving differences [between Bani-Sadr and other goverment members] has sent a letter to President Bani-Sadr as follows:

In His exalted name. To Your Excellency, Mr Bani-Sadr, esteemed president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, may your successes increase:

With reference to the prime minister's letter No 2,907, approved by the Cabinet on 16 March 1981, on the question of supervisors for the ministries at present without supervisors, a letter which his excellency the prime minister asserts the president has not yet signed and forwarded, although in accordance with principle 123, the president is dutybound to sign Majlis resolutions or the results of referenda, which have passed through their legal stages and which have been sent to him, and to place them at the disposal of officials for their implementation, and although the resolution was sent to you on 17 March 1981, we respectfully ask: What is the reason for the delay?

According to this report, on the copy of this letter sent to the prime minister for his information the following was added:

Meanwhile, we remind the prime minister that for the committee's information he should provide the necessary explanations concerning the appointment of deputy ministers to the Foreign Ministry prior to the Majlis resolution concerning the appointment of the supervisor for the Foreign Ministry and prior to approval by the president.

[Signed] Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, Shahab ad-Din Eshraqi, Mohammad Yazdi

In reply to the report by the spokesman of the delegation in charge of resolving differences, President Bani-Ssdr sent a letter to the three-man committee in charge of resolving differences. An excerpt of this letter has been made available to the Central News Bureau by the president's office and reads as follows:

In His exalted name. Esteemed three-man delegation:

1. However [as heard] concerning the signing of Majlis resolutions after they have been received, the Constitution does not oblige the president to sign a resolution in a certain time. The scope of the rights and responsibilities of a ministry's supervisors or the persons in charge of a ministry do not differ from the rights and responsibilities of ministers, and principle 140 cannot be considered to have abrogated principle 133. The appointment of supervisors or the persons in charge of ministries will thus depend on approval by the president and confirmation by the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Even if you regard the Majlis resolution concerning the appointment of supervisors for the ministries without ministers as confirmation by the Majlis, the prerogative and legal right of the president to approve it is still valid. Approval by the Majlis is not contrary to the legal right of the president. If the president forwards the Majlis resolution for implementation, this means that he has approved the appointment of Mr Raja'i as supervisor of the Foreign Ministry.

My reason for not forwarding the resolution is that I do not agree that he should be the supervisor, and I do not approve of it.

How is it that the committee's spokesman makes available to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic your request to the president for an explanation, but he does not do the same with your request to Mr Raja'i to explain the illegal appointment of deputy foreign ministers, as has been asserted by officials in charge of the news at the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran?

2. However [as heard], concerning the interview [presumably the interviews granted by Bani-Sadr to two foreign weeklies], the PARS supervisor telephoned me and I told him that the text of the interview is extant. What you wish to transmit is "there is no God" without "but God."

If you wish to publish it you should publish the entire interview. It is not right to select some sentences according to your wishes. However, the PARS supervisor says that they did not publish the interview. So what is the basis of the assertion in your letter No 6/77, dated 26 April 1981, to the effect that PARS published it on 22 April 1981?

3. However [as heard], concerning the protest about the reprinting of part of MIZAN newspaper [in ENQELAB-E ESLAMI], this is an extremely amazing assertion. Is this year not the year of the implementation of the law? How is it that the reprinting of the frist page of a newspaper which is not an offense results in an immediate protest, but the gentlemen have made no remarks to date about the speech by Dr Beheshti to the guards corps in Kashan?

UAE DEPUTY OIL MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD261726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the UAE deputy minister for petroleum and natural resources arrived in Tehran this afternoon. He will remain in Tehran until Tuesday during which time he will hold talks with oil officials. He is scheduled to meet officials at the Iranian Oil Ministry tomorrow for talks on oil topics of mutual interest.

Views Called 'Similar'

LD272252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Discussions between Iranian and UAE oil officials revealed that the two sides have similar views on ascertaining crude oil production levels. The talks between the two countries are particularly important as the Iranian delegation is leaving tomorrow for Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and Gabon. Also, the forthcoming OPEC ministerial meeting in Geneva is less than a month away.

According to this report, the views of Iran and the UAE on the issue of ascertaining crude oil production levels are similar. The UAE will decrease its production by between 8-10 percent annually and is now producing approximately 1.2 barrels a day. The UAE's production policy is opposite to that pursued by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which schedules its production in accordance with the amount of crude required by Western countries. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's production level has now reached 10.5 million barrels a day.

KYODO ON JAPAN PULLOUT FROM PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT

OW270200 Tokyo KYODO in English 0151 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 27 Apr (KYODO)--Iran was surprised by an unexpected decision by its Japanese partner to discontinue investment in a joint petrochemical project at Bandar-e Khomeyni in southern Iran, an Iranian official has disclosed.

A. Ajallouian, head of the National Petrochemical Co (NPC)--Iranian partner for the giant project--also told Japanese newsmen Sunday that Iran hopes for an early resumption of work on the complex and expects the Japanese Government to take proper measures.

Iran Chemical Development Co (ICDC), the Japanese partner, Thursday decided to stop remittance to Iran for the project because of suspension of construction work for nearly seven months due to the Gulf war.

Ajallouian is concurrently a director of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co, the joint company for the project.

Meanwhile, Behzad Nabavi, Iranian State Minister for Executive Affairs, Sunday accused that the Japanese move is like bargaining by merchants.

Nabavi also told the press that Iran has not yet received a formal notice for the rejection of additional investment but, after it does, it will disclose its views on the matter.

RAFSANJANI HOLDS TALKS WITH UK ENVOY 25 APR

LD252044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the British charge d'affaires in Iran met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali 'Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Majlis speaker, this afternoon at the latter's office. During the meeting, the British charge d'affaires called for an extension of relations between the two countries. In reply, the Majlis speaker said: The policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is based on the principles of maintaining friendly relations with countries which do not pursue colonial and hegemonist aims. But, during the hostage issue Britain fell short, and the Iranian nation is annoyed over the stance you adopted.

In reply, the British charge d'affaires said: This is a past issue and we ought to think of the future.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH SOVIET ENVOY

WA281016 Tehran EKQFLAB-E ESLAMI in Persian 21 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Problems of trade and possibilities of commercial exchange between Iran and the Soviet Union were the topic of discussion during the Soviet ambassador's meeting with the commerce minister.

The Soviet ambassador in Tehran yesterday held a discussion meeting with Mr Kazempur-Ardabili, the Iranian minister of commerce. During this 2-hour meeting, all current commercial problems between the two countries, as well as the possibilities of expanding trade relations between the two countries, were discussed. The main topics of discussion at this meeting were: to speed and complete the eight silos under construction in Iran through Soviet cooperation; to increase the volume of Iranian exports to the Soviet Union; to provide Iran with certain Soviet-made goods; to increase supply of certain Soviet exports to Iran, such as cement; to facilitate transit of goods between the two countries; and, further cooperation in the field of navigation. It was also agreed that several joint committees be formed in the areas of mutual interest and agreement in order to follow up on related matters.

FAKURI DENIES SYRIA INVOLVED IN 4 APR RAID

GF281027 Tehran PARS in English 0750 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 25 Apr (PARS)--The minister of defense and commander of Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Col Javad Fakuri, yesterday denied a report of the English paper DAILY MAIL of April 20. The paper claimed that Colonel Fakuri traveled to Syria to obtain the cooperation of Syria in the air raid against Iraqi Air Force bases (?near Jordan) on April 4.

The pilots of the Air Force of Iran bombed (?four) major military bases deep inside Iraqi territory setting ablaze to the enemy airplanes. The Iraqi mujahidin claimed that 60 Iraqi planes were destroyed in that attack.

## BANI-SADR ON KHUZESTAN INSPECTION TOUR 27 APR

### Departure for Front

LD272002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, Mr Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces, left Tehran this evening for Khuzestan to make an inspection of the war fronts.

### Attends Meeting

LD272120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The general situation on the battlefronts was reviewed tonight at a meeting attended by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces.

PARS reports that the meeting, in a southern city, also attended by Mustafa Chamran, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, and the commander of the revolution guards' operations in the south, discussed the general situation on the battlefronts and the strategy of the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

### Inspects Front

GF271752 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Following his arrival in Khuzestan Province this afternoon, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, inspected an installation behind the front and viewed the efforts of the personnel stationed there.

President Bani-Sadr expressed his thanks and appreciation for the efforts they are exerting and urged them to make further efforts.

## COMMUNIQUE 483 REPORTS BATTLES, IRAQI AIR ATTACKS

LD271742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Communique 483 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Oh, Muslim and fighting people of Iran: The warriors of Islam are in battle against the forces of blasphemy. Some of the activities of the brave offspring of the Islamic revolution over the past 24 hours are hereby brought to the attention of all:

Today clashes continued near the Bazi Deraz heights. By 1400, thanks to the all-round efforts of the army, guards corps and the support of the army air corps and the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, up to 150 Iraqi Army mercenaries were captured, 120 were killed and 90 were injured. One Katyusha, one tank, three vehicles and two enemy ammunition dumps were also destroyed. Also today, in the Marivan region, two Iraqi MiG's bombed a village, killing three civilians and injuring the commander and some members of a gendarmerie company.

At 1400 today three enemy MiG's attacked an area near Ahvaz, inflicting minor damage on the city's powerstation, killing one compatriot and injuring five others.

Yesterday, 26 April, an Iranian fighter aircraft attacked an Iraqi battery position in Al-Ma'amir, causing a severe explosion in the area. There is as yet no accurate information on the extent of casualties and damage.

Yesterday, enemy planes attacked our country's airspace on various fronts; one was shot down in the Gilan-e Gharb area by our antiaircraft defenses and another was mistakenly shot down inside Iraq by Iraqi antiaircraft fire. Also yesterday, enemy planes dropped bombs on Abadan, damaging industrial installations and setting houses ablaze. Other Iraqi planes were forced to flee thanks to our antiaircraft fire.

In the Arvand Rud region, battles between our brave forces and the enemy continued from yesterday until 1730 today.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRAQI DEFECTORS REPORT JORDANIAN TROOPS IN IRAQ

LD261328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] PARS reports that three Iraqi soldiers who have taken refuge in Iran said that two antiaircraft battalions of the Jordanian Army have been stationed near the (?Fakkah) border in Iraq and are supporting Iraqi forces. These three men, who took refuge with the army of Islam 4 days ago on one of the southern fronts added: This has been kept secret by the Iraqi officials and any contact between Iraqi soldiers and the personnel stationed in that region is forbidden. They also said that in the Iraqi Army each wounded soldier receives 300 Iraqi dinars as reward. They said: Some time ago, an Iraqi soldier, who received a radio from his commander for his bravery, together with three other soldiers sought asylum in the army of Islam.

AFGHANS IN TEHRAN DEMAND SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

LD271114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau correspondent reports that on the occasion of the third anniversary of the military coup in Afghanistan and the coming to power of the puppet government of Mr Mohammad Taraki, large groups of Muslim Afghans residing in Tehran took part in a march today as a sign of protest. The marchers, having covered the route from Imam Hoseyn Square gathered in the 8 September stadium and issued the following resolution:

The struggling nation of Afghanistan will not tolerate any regime but that of Islamic justice, and will fight any non-Islamic regime in Afghanistan. The resolution stresses that no official other than the true representatives of the Muslim people of Afghanistan has the right to make decisions on the destiny of the struggling nation of Afghanistan.

In another part of this resolution, the marchers and Afghan residents in Tehran warned the USSR Government to unconditionally withdraw its invading troops from their country as soon as possible and to put a stop to its inhuman acts. We condemn the cowardly aggression by the treacherous Saddam against the Islamic Republic of Iran and wish to announce that, in spite of all our own problems, if the imam of the nation grants us the permission, we will go to the assistance of our brothers on the western and southern fronts of the Islamic country of Iran, with all our might.

According to the Central News Bureau correspondent, the marchers shouted slogans expressing their hatred of the ruling regime in Afghanistan and the USSR.

KEYHAN: AUTHORITES CONCERNED ABOUT AFGHANS

LD241423 [Editorial Report] Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 April carries on page 8 a 2,000-word unattributed report on the conditions of the 1.5 million Afghan refugees in Iran. On their political activities, the report states:

"The Interior Ministry regards the activities of Afghan political groups and parties as yet another matter giving cause for concern, since the council for the coordination of Afghan problems is not responsible for the political problems of these Afghan parties and groups: Such matters are the concern of the Interior Ministry's political office."

The deputy director general for political affairs at the Interior Ministry is quoted thus:

"We respect the mojahedin and we are trying to help them as much as we can but, since we do not know much about these parties or groups, we have refused the refugees permits to form parties or groups, and we have only granted political asylum to 45 Afghan refugees to date."

VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS NEW ANTIREGIME GROUPS

NC231852 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Following scattered riots in Tehran, Hamadan Arak, Lahijaln, Amol Bandar-e Pahlavi, Yazd, Esfahan, Shiraz and Kerman, reports have been received indicating that in various towns and cities in Khorasan, Iranians who have lost their tolerance and have formed various secret and semisecret (?united) groups are (?preparing) for [word indistinct] demonstrations and (?riots) and scattered attacks against Khomeyni's regime.

Groups calling themselves (?mounted strugglers) [words indistinct], the statements of which calls for the unity of all patriots to overthrow the regime and save the (?captive) homeland. These groups have formed a popular movement. In Shirvan and the towns around it this movement is so strong that the revolution guards have not dared to stay and have fled.

Another report states that in Tayyebad, the Sunni compatriots have started vast antiregime demonstrations and have been joined by the Sunni religious leaders as well.

In [name indistinct], the majority of whose residents are Sunnis, demonstrations were held during which the demonstrators clashed with the hirelings of the regime; as a result, two spies of the jihad for reconstruction were killed.

RADIO IRAN ON SLUMDWELLERS, GUARDS CLASH

NC241601 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] In a pitiless attack on Tuesday, 21 April, the Islamic guards of Khomeyni killed nine slumdwellers near Karaj and injured many more. These oppressed compatriots had built their houses on land belonging to investors in the past regime, but the clergy, who has confiscated these plots, attacked the dwellings of the people, whom they themselves call the oppressed, with bulldozers and destroyed them. When the slumdwellers rebelled against this pitiless act, the guards of Khomeyni's Islam opened fire against women, children, old and young and killed nine people. Since a large number of people injured in clashes with Khomeyni's revolution guards do not go to hospitals from fear of getting involved with these criminals, the exact number of injuries is not known.

VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS RIOTS IN AMOL

NC241947 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] On Thursday morning, an exhibition organized by the Amol Revolution Guards Corps was destroyed and set on fire when city youths attacked it in a show of protest against the ruling regime.

The exhibition, which was being guarded by 16 armed revolution guards throughout the day and night, fell into the hands of the Amol youths with the first attack. An hour after the destruction of the exhibition in Amol, armed men of the corps started firing continuously and indiscriminatly and used tear gas to increase tension in the city. Up to now, 170 residents of Amol and its suburbs have been arrested by the revolution guards.

VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN ON CLASHES WITH KOMELEH

TA271650 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Persian to Iran 1315 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Dear listerners: The events of 25 April recounting the differences and clashes between pershmerga of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party and supporters of the Komeleh have caused distress for every true patriot. In this connection, the people of Kordestan must ask: What are the Komeleh leaders aiming at with these actions? [words indistinct] armed members of Komeleh move around in Kordestan in groups and (?enjoy the trust) of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party.

According to us, these (?oppositions) do not benefit the Kurdish people and their holy strugglers. Clashes in Kordestan only benefit the enemy and no one else. Under these sensitive conditions where the enemy, after suffering defeat in the battlefield, has retreated, the outbreak of clashes and disturbances in Kordestan merely serves the enemy and divides the ranks of the uniform strugglers of the Kurdish people.

We, in the name of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party, have recommended to all our peshmergas to refrain from (?clashes). But the leaders of Komeleh should guide their supporters and point out to them the disadvantages of creating disturbances under these conditions. Komeleh leaders should know that the people will (?interpret) their engagement in battle otherwise. The masses of the Kurdish people believe that at present, the question of holding talks for solving the difficulties and Kurdish problems is possibly near at hand and that the Komeleh leaders' opposition to these talks show their intention to create disturbances.

We hope that this interpretation is wrong and that Komeleh will operate as a responsible organization. In the event that, contrary to our hopes, the Komeleh leaders do not desist from following this erronous line, the aim of which is to drag Kordestan into chaos, they will be clearly responsible vis-a-vis the Kurdish masses and will have to answer the people's question: following 2 years of [words indistinct], does Komeleh intend to be friends with the (?people) of Kordestan and their leading party--the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party--or, on the contrary, intend to act against the interests of the Kurdish people?

But they should also ponder the issue of what consequences carry enmity with the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party, the popular party of the Kurdish nation. Other forces have also experienced this enmity and have been defeated; at present, there is no trace of them left. It is best that Komeleh learns a lesson from the past.

NVOI: BANI-SADR DISREGARDING KHOMEYNI GUIDANCE

TA261922 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 April carried a commentary entitled "Which People Create an Atmosphere of Unrest?," which said: Recently, once again extreme leftist groups, U.S. Maoists and liberals have created clashes in the country. Under the present special conditions, it is unity of word and action as well as calm that can assure the final victory of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution of 11 February in the face of world-devouring America and multicolored counterrevolution.

The imam has often repeated the need to watch out for this to the people of our homeland, especially to the government figures of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the same way that creating an atmosphere of unrest diverts public opinion from the big Satan and his imposed war, calm causes public opinion to be focused on the number one enemy of the Iranian nation and its multicolored plots. These are issues that should not be new to Iranian authorities. Even impossibly supposing that there is a government figure who is uninformed of the vital importance of calm and unity of word and action under the present conditions, haven't the imam and the true forces of the revolution delivered sufficient warnings in this connection? Thus, if this or that official hinders peace and unity, the reason should be sought in his disbelief in the popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam.

Just as expected, the true forces of the revolution, the true followers of the Imam's line and committed governmental figures, including the committed representatives of the Consultative Assembly, have honestly acted according to the imam's recommendation for establishing calm and unity of word and action. By grasping the sensitivity of the present situation in the homeland, they have strived with all their might not to introduce a blot on the calm and unity of word and action through their statements and deeds and writings. But the opponents of the imam's line, followers of Brzezinski's imperialist and antipopular line, without paying heed to the demand and recommendation of the imam, are still continuing to carry out the task entrusted to them by the big master.

What has been a source of deep surprise for the true forces of the revolution and the true followers of the popular and anti-imperialist line of the 11 February revolution is the president's taking a position among these counterrevolution groupings, stooges of world-devouring America. Unfortunately, the president, without paying the slightest heed to the imam's guidance and statement, does not desist from attacking the true followers of the imam's line--whether religious or committed governmental figures, representatives of the Majlis or members of parties committed to the revolution.

The evident thing is that the Iranian people recognize only one line--the popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam. Anyone or any group resisting this line is condemned by our nation.